CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER AND EASTERN CHRONICLE.

"WERE ONCE THESE MAXIMS FIX'D-THAT GOD'S OUR FRIEND,

VIRTUE OUR GOOD, AND HAPPINESS OUR END,

AND ERROR, FRAUD AND SUPERSTITION FAIL.59

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Gardiner, Maine, Friday, June 6, 1834.

New Series, Vol. VIII .- No. 23.

JOSEPH D. LORD & CO. WILLIAM A. DREW, Editor.

WILLIAM A. DREW, Editor.

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De Universalist ministers are requested to act as reals for the Intelligencer.

CHRISTIAN TEMPTATION. Lake iv. 1. "Jesus being full of the Holy Ghost, as led by the spirit into the wilderness," &c.—

To ascertain the signification which a Jew sould attach to the expression, "Jesus was d by the Spirit into the wilderness," I of no means so direct and satisfactoas a recurrence to their own scriptures. e evangelists often quoted from the transon of the septuagint; that is, from the gek translation of the Hebrew scriptures, nch was in very extensive use among the ws in the days of our Savior. The same ressions then, in this translation, and in

gospels, have probably the same mean-The closest resemblance of expression which I find, is the book of Ezekiel. Exples are submitted to the judgment of the

Ch. iii. 11, 12, 14. "Go, get thee to them Ch. iii. 11, 12, 14.

of the captivity, unto the children of thy
beople, and speak unto them, and tell them,
has saith the Lord; whether they will hear,
or whether they will forbear. Then the whether they will forbear. Then the will took me up, and I heard a voice behind e, &c. So the spirit lifted me up, and took ne, &c. So the spirit tifted me up, and took at away; and I went in bitterness, in the leat of my spirit. But the hand of the lord was strong upon me."

Ch. viii. 3, 4. "And he put forth the

rm of a hand, and took me by a lock of head, and the spirit lifted me up between earth and the heaven, and brought me in he visions of God to Jerusalem; and behold he glory of the God of Israel was there, acding to the vision which I saw in the

Ch. xi. 1, 24, 25. "Moreover the spirit fied me up, and brought me unto the east ale of the Lord's house; and behold, at the de, five and twenty men, &c. Then said nto me, son of man, these are the men at devise mischief and give wicked counin this city. Afterwards the spirit took up, and brought me in vision BY THE RIT OF GOD, into Chaldea, to them of the

me, and carried me out in the wit of the Lord, and set me down in the idst of the valley which was full of bones." mare with these, ch. xl. 2. "In the ions of God brought he me into the land brael, and set me upon a very high moun-

tappears then, I think, that to be taken by, or to be brought to a place by the spirit of God, was an incident of vision. The prophet was all this time in Chaldea; but by pirit of God he was carried in vision them of the captivity at Tel-Abid;" n, "to Jerusalem," and yet again, "to east gate of the Lord's house;" and "afterwards brought back to them of captivity."—But in interpreting the scology of the evangelists, let it be renhered that our Lord was yet in the wilapted. With this circumstance in our w, and comparing the expressions of the that a Jew, in reading, that "Jesus, full of the Holy Ghost, returned from , and was led up of the spirit into the rness," would have conceived that he ed by the spirit, as was Ezekiel, in vision; vever into the, but into a wilderness without doubt, the way in which ression of the evangelists should be ed, if the temptation of our Lord was on. It is also a circumstance which res some consideration, that if the inof this temptation of our Lord be exed, there is neither in the Old Testanor in the New, an example of the mal appearance of the devil. The scene y resembling this temptation, is the beginning of Job; but there is the slightest indication that Joh saw empter. And if it was the devil that en by Zechariah, (ch. iii. 1; 2.) it was Without noticing the difficultwhich attend a literal interpretation, let see whether, on the supposition that it a vision, any of its force is lost, either it respects the character of our Lord, or ction which it is adapted to sug-

ly he proper to premise, 1, that as far reading has extended, all in er-agree in attributing the temptation ur Lord, in this instance, to the particud into the wilderness. Consequently, r the circumstances of it were actusionary, we are to refer the principal to God, and to believe that the obit were most wise and beneficient.

does not appear that either of the temptations which are mentioned by ingelists, were suggested to him, un is had hungered; and it was not till nd of forty days, that he felt hunger .first temptation was addressed to this sing sensation. From the account of taken by itself, we should have that whatever was the great purf the vision during the preceding fors, that the temptations did not come, till they had expired. But Mark Luke both say, that he was "forty days led of satan, or the devil." Yet as it is It that the three temptations which are ed, belong entirely to the last day of vision; and as the evangelists do not ap-it to have known the circumstances of the eding days, I think a Jewish reader

would have concluded; that the expression, ness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. you have found each seeming practical law especially directed these remarks, we shall being forty days tempted of the devil," was but an example of a principle, not unfrequently employed both in writing and conversation, of characterizing a whole, by some very conspicuous part of that whole. Thus, the temptations of this last day being a very inventory object of the vision, and

a very important object of the vision, and the preceding incidents of it not having been disclosed, the whole was characterized by what was know of a part.

3. If these suggestions deserve consideration, it will appear not improbable, that during the preceding forty days, our Lord received divers communications, relating to the objects of his ministry, upon which he was immediately to enter. This idea, I think, would naturally be adopted by a Jew, in comparing the Messiah with the prediction which was given of him to Moses.—
"The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me;" (Deut. xviii. 15.) for Moses was in the mount with God forty days and forty nights, in which "he did neither eat bread, nor drink water;" (Exod. xxiv. 18, xxxiv. 28) and in which the revelations were made to him, which he afterwards made to the people. This is offered only as conjecture; which, however, it appears, is not wholly without foundation.

4. It may be remarked, that in a dream, the inspired person was asleep; but in a vision, he was awake, and had the entire possession of his understanding and judgment. In vision, objects were perceived no less clearly than by the natural sight. (Numbers xxiv. 2-4, 16.) In the vision of Paul he could not determine, whether he was in the body or out of the body; whether it was a corporeal, or a mental representation which was made to him; (2 Cor. xii. 2, 3.) and Peter, when he was delivered from prison by an angel, for a time was equally uncertain, whether it was true which was done by the angel; but thought he saw a vision.—
(Acts xii. 7—9.) If we consider the scenes of his temptations to have passed in a vision, we are not therefore to conclude that our Lord was in any measure disqualified by this circumstance, from judging correctly of the objects which were presented to his mind, or of forming his decisions as a moral agent. It might have been a subject of doubt to a prophet, or to any one who had a vision, whether the objects which he perceived were discerned by his bodily, or only by his mental sight; but there could be no doubt whether the objects were actually seen; nor was any faculty of the mind se suspended, as for a moment to destroy the

viewed then with respect to himself, these temptations of our Lord are considered, 1, as a present trial; and 2, as a symbolical represcritation of his future temptations. In this division, I believe, may be comprehended all the uses, which have been supposed by any to have belonged to it, as far as it re-

spected out Savior himself.

Considering it as a present trial, it is to be remarked, that it was when our Lord felt the craving sensation of hunger, that the first temptation was suggested. That the sensation of hunger could be felt in a vision, and that the judgment could be equally exercised concerning the propriety or the impropriety of indulging the sensation, as if the objects which were perceived mentally, had actually been seen, we have sufficient evidence in the vision of Peter. (Acts x. 9—18.) The answer of our Lord, in this instance, loses none of its force from the consideration that the scene passed before him in vision. He could equally form a moral judgment of the proposition, as could Peter of the command "rise, kill and eat."

In the second scene, Jesus is placed upon a pinnacle, or, as it is rendered by some, upmpted. With this circumstance in our and comparing the expressions of the let and of the evangelists, it seems, I of God, to cast himself down, relying upon the divine protection; and thus to secure to himself the homage of the crowd below .-Does the reply of our Lord then display less virtue, less confidence in his Father, than if he had actually been set upon the top of the temple, when the objects were as present to his mind, as if they had in real-

ity existed before him? And if the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them were seen by our Lord in the third temptation; we can hardly con-ceive how they could have been exhibited, but in a vision; and some of the advocates of a literal interpretation acknowledge, that the scene of this trial must necessarily, in part at least, have been ideal. Such a full view in vision, must indeed have been greatly more attractive, than the comparatively contracted prospect which could have been exhibited, from any mountain in Judea, or even in the world. And if we suppose that in a vision, all which was exhibited seemed to be real, and the capacity of forming a moral judgment of conduct was unimpaired it seems to me, that the rejection of this tempation discovered a far greater elevation. of piety and virtue, a far more resolute spirf devotion to God, than if a part only of the Roman empire, which was all that could have been shown from any mountain in Ju-dea, had been exhibited. But this is not a favorite theory which we wish to support; and we leave it to the judgments of our read-

Considering these three scenes as symbolical representations of the future temptations of our Lord, the first intimated, that although he was the Son of God, he was to struggle with hunger and thirst; and instead of exerting his divine power for his own relief, he was to depend on the protection and

support of God.

The second probably referred to the signs from heaven, which the scribes and pharisees would demand of him; and might be designed to intimate, that such signs were not to be given to that evil generation.

The third we suppose in this view of it, had reference to the frequent demands which would be made of him by the Jews, to assume temporal power, and to aggrandize theirnation, by making them conquerors of the world; instead of devoting his life exclusively, as God had appointed, to the estab-lishment of that kingdom, which is righteous-

ally conversed with him. It is still object-the multitudinous actions carried on within ed, that he "was tempted as we are?" I be-it; that thus a belief in its eternity being uselieve it; but still in perfect consistency with the belief, that his temptations on this occasion were extraordinary. He has "left us an example, that we should do as he has done;" but we are not therefore to expect, that whatever he has done, we may do likewise. We may indeed, even in this instance, make an important use of his example; for though the circumstances and design were peculiar, it expressively teaches us that however peculiar may be our temptations, by reposing in God an unlimited confidence, and faithfully pursuing the coarse of duty, we may rely on his gracious assistance in maintaining our virtue; and that under his direc-tion, "all things will work together for the

everlasting good of them that love Him."
We refer our readers, who would inquire
on this subject, to the sermons upon it by Bishop Chandler, S. Clark, and Sherlock.— To Farmer, and to Newcome Cappe on our Lord's temptation. To Simpson's essays on the language of scripture, essay second. To Whitby and Lightfoot on the text.—

> [From the Literary Inquirer.] THOUGHTS ON ATHEISM.

"Methinks it should have been inpossible not to love all things in a world like this, where even the breezes and the common air contain the power and spirit of harmony."—Coleridge.

From my earliest youth I have been a wanderer, and have consequently seen society in all its grades and phases; the beauties of nature too, have been apread out be-fore me, as in the pages of a book, pleasant to look upon; presenting to the eye and was like a passenger in some light and graceful barque, needing neither our nor sail to speed him on his way, but calmly floated affect the result. I have myself observed, speed him on his way, but calmly floated along by the strength of the current alone. He could admire the changing banks and varied trees that crowned them, the bright scaled fish as they darted through the sunny afforded me? Unquestionably not. I acted like the stranger on the sea shore, picking up a few bright pebbles from the millions scattered in rich profusion around him .-Yet those few-those scanty few, have been through many years of anxiety, a fruitful source of enjoyment; time has neither palled their beauty nor altered the delight they gave at first; but rather by producing a truer estimate of their value, has enhanced their

"To rise from nature up to nature's God," would at first appear no very difficult task; it is but tracing the links of a chain hung up before the eyes of all. Let those who think so, pause in their opinion for a moment.-Open atheism is not, we must admit, very common : but a recklessness of the future, an ignorance of all things holy, of the present as the past, of the very being for the supit has brought blindness, and entangled in the wilderness." Look around! seize on the first object that presents itself, a flower; observe the beauty of its arrangement, how exactly are its parts adapted to each other, how just are their proportions, how beautiful is the whole; there are others near it, alike; yes, how alike, stamped in the same mould, not a shade is wanting, not a hue is ded. You know not its use. Well, there are others who will inform you. Examine the soil on which it grows, register it in your memory. This flower has a name and class. Number its green outer leaves if it have any, this is its calyx; count its petals, mark their arrangement, they form the corrolla; now strip them gently, the stamens and pistols are next in order; note their amount and form, the arrangement on the pericarp, (seed vessel) you have now but the stem and leaves, these too must be scrutinized; are they downy or smooth? all is important that you have done. Gather another; preserve it carefully, from day to day increase your store ; you will meet arrangement where you expected chaos, variety where all seemed alike.

You have become a botanist; it is a lovely study; you see order blending with order, in an infinite series—you recognize a master hand, a unity of purpose and design, carried through the whole—your ideas are elevated from his works to the worker. Where then all is beautiful and bright, and good, he who fashioneth them must be so likewise. Listen not to the vexed spirit that would interrupt your work; when they speak of chance, show them the extent of order; when of time, point them to eternity; when in the eagerness of dispute, without stopping to consider minor points, they ask you how he of whom you speak-the filler of space the generator of time, the incomprehensible, the immaterial-did from an empty void call forth and hang around the thousand worlds we gaze on and this that we inhabit; tell them of your weakness and the folly of striving to measure with finite power grandeur of infinity, and tell them also that your unassisted reason of itself can lead you backward through the waste of time until conduct.
you rest upon its verge, that in this travel

HOW SOON MUST REASON O'ER THE WORLD PREVAIL,

less, it was east aside; and then relieved of of every weight, the mind grew great with gazing—until the tales of early life, the dazling hope, the promised glory that another world holds out to all, seemed half realized in the grandeur of the scene permitted you

Such are the pleasures that a study of nature would afford, and the enlightenment it would often bring. The desert is peopled by it with delight; and the mind, worn with the turmoil of the world, and dimmed with the difficulties strown so thickly in our path, repairs its energies in their contemplation.

This is not all, when once a ray of light has broken through the moral darkness in which we were, insensibly a desire to hold all that he now enjoys, in a higher and nobler state, mingles with every train of thought. When the mind is thus turned back upon itself, a new and untried scene is opened crowded with difficulties that only patience and research can overcome; the connection that the mind has with matter must be acquired by the study of ourselves, by a minute dissection of the principles of action, by drawing with a firm and equal hand the dividing line between sensation and its results. The first we share with the animal sults. The first we share with the animal world, but the complicated mental actions evolved by it we possess alone. In short, the differences between instinct and mind are not so slight as some have professed to find

There is one view of the question which presents this in the strongest light of which it is capable. It is retrospective, but will show, that while human knowledge has been heart, under the guise of amusement, a vast store of knowledge, of which the gazer might possess himself by the aid of a little calm reflection. Mine was then a time of leisure; no necessity existed for active exercion; I higher grades and those minute distinctions from time to time, extraordinary instances of animal sagacity; yet close and attentive ob-servation has never failed to show them as scaled fish as they darted through the sunny waters, and insect world as they swept on their rapid wings. Such was my state; but did I avail myself of all the opportunities of the reverse. Sensation may be, and perhaps is, a consequence of organization; there is nothing to belie it, nor is there any thing in its prescience considered apart from the mental phenomena, indicative of the ne-cessity of the existence of this latter; still sensation must be looked upon as its pabulum, and if we admit this, we admit sufficient to account for madness in all its varieties. Structural tension would cause an alteration in the course, an intensity of sensation and its amount a corresponding devia-

tion from a state of health. It avails nothing to cite the names of emi-nent and gifted individuals, who to the soundest intellect have joined a diseased and emaciated frame; the nervous system may even seem unimpaired amidst the decay of every other, and vice versa an excellent state of bodity health companion to perfect idiocy of mind. When the search for cruth is earnestly made, the discouragements that beset the seeker, balance, and he regards their loss hardly as ent as the past, of the very being for the sup-port of which they strive, of the station that it fills, its uses and its offices, meets the eye at every turn, and by the mere force of fre-quency, challenges our belief. For those of the first order—the foul calumniators of the discouragements that beset the seeker, rapidly disappear. Reasoning on his own nature, man is not slow to perceive the ex-istence of two principles; for as I have pre-tisence of two principles; for as I have pre-viously said, when adverting to the useless-belief could be offered, than his life superi-could be offered, than his life superi-tor to the harshness of pride or the meaning their own species, the blasphemous deniers increased in vain, they have sought knowledge in variety only to mock at its exponder their control of their control the net of their own wisdom, they can no longer escape. To the other class, to the unthinking, I have much to urge; and my first cry would be, look around! "Man may forget his Maker in the erowd, but never in the interval of the crossing of the Newtonian theory if it has been all principle and the suppositions of the Newtonian theory if it has been all principle and the supposition of the close, rich too in the cause, co-existent with its organization, for their solution. If after a long course of an morrow that should know no principle equal to the removal of all his doubts, he would, as a matter of necessity, from his couch, would say of him, in the sound conviction of its truth,

— all is bark's at anchor—its sails are furled been said of the Newtonian theory, if it be not the true cause, that the other, whatever it may be, can hardly differ from it.

In this interior review, he will have found. too, each distinct action of the mind or body such as might at first appear referable to its peculiar cause, but those of the body induced and modified by those of the mind; and on the other hand, the most complex and abstract reasoning depending for its soundness on the perfect representation of his original sensations. What inference but one is to be drawn from a knowledge thus acquired, of the existence of a principle operating upon matter without being subject to its laws? what but that it is similar in its essence to that divine and indestructible power previ-ously recognized at the time of his study of other organized matter. And elevating as is this belief, the terrible responsibility it engenders overwhelms us with its force. It is now that revealed religion steps in to our aid, and pours into the crushed heart, the balmy hope it so much needed. The explanation of its truths form no part of the course I pointed for myself in the commence-ment of this essay, that work is in abler hands,my voice is but the watch-cry, to warn the sleepers of their danger; it is that of others to possess the happier office of guid-

ing them to an ark of rest.

But I cannot throw aside my pen without adverting to the effects arising from the habitual thoughtlessness I have endeavored to remove, compared with the purer aspirations a wholesome rule of conduct generates. Many have written of, and endeavored to show as existing in the human heart a love of virtue in the abstract; others of a sterner mood, that the practice of evil for its own sake was more congenial to our nature.-Neither of these theories could by any possibility be true, for the remote or immediate determining cause of every action, is, as may be clearly shown, some prospective benefit to the actor, which, as neither an abstract love of good or evil presents, they cannot be held as sufficient motives for general

Among that class to whom I have more

But it may be asked, are we tempted as our Lord was, if his temptations were in a vision; I answer, we are not tempted as he was in this instance, for we see no visions.—

Yet neither are we tempted as he was, if the Yet neither are we tempted as your spirit halted, dazzled by the blaze in which it stood, but not in doubt.

For the offices of matter were not such as could permit its mere existence to explain the multitudinous actions carried on within it; that thus a belief in its eternity being useless, it was cast aside; and then relieved of of every weight, the mind grew great with the tales of early life, the dazthe absence of sufficient temptation ; had that been present, the reverse must have obtained. His heart had no barrier built around it, from whence, as from an impregnable fortress, he might look through and overthrow the devices of the enemy; his posi-tion was the consequence of a peculiar obliquity of mind, which made every action of his being dependent upon a process of arithmetic. And how can it well be otherwise? What to him is an hereafter? A vision—a churchman's tale. To die is no change a churchman's tale. To die is no change of state, it brings with it no fear of retribution; he becomes once more as the clod of he valley—it is the end.

Many will believe this picture overcharged. I am well aware "nemo repente fuit turpissimus," neither am I now endeavoring to deny or evade its truth. To arrive at such a state as I have portrayed, nothing more is necessary than habit and success, it is this alone that can produce such callens indifference. But every step from the right road is an approximation to this close; there is no difference but in degree. But let us reverse the picture; if a protracted course of error blinds us at last to truth, the continued contemplation of the divine attributes giv depth and expansion to the mind, that lifts it as it were beyond itself. The ordinary cares of life fall blunt and harmless on a spirit thus reinforced. We may liken its quietude to the stillness of a scarcely fathomable lake, whose placid bosom when disturbed by the passing tempest, returns to its tranquility as soon as the rushing of the wind has subsided; while in the very shallowness of the rivulet is to be found the cause of its perpetual marmur. Around the paths of life, too, amid the thorns by which it is begirt, lies scattered many roses. Surely one so loving is beloved; and if either by accident or the withering of disease, those in whom he has garnered the precious treasure of his earthly happiness are torn from him, he goeth to the grave not as those without hope-he hath tears, such as they weep who part but for a space; not the hot and bitter stream of unlighted sorrow. He looketh above into the clear blue sky, and he fancieth the wept one hath there a home; perchance in some bright

star they used to gaze upon together. With the grave, ends human knowledge, but the imagination of the virtuous looks steadily into that dark void, and loves to think the unshackled spirits of the departed walk unseen around them; and thus they borrow out of its very blankness one of the strongest possible supports to a course of upright and benevolent conduct. A man with such feelings as a large conduct. with such feelings and such hopes may be stricken with poverty, may be afflicted with disease, may have more than the common share of human ills befall him; but his scene cannot be entirely darkened. True, the beacannot be entirely darkened. True, the beacon that lights his footsteps and upholds his heart is afar off, but the promise that it giveth is of a kind that passeth not away. The brilliancy of the reward for which it toils is

It hath 'scaped the storm's deep chiding; and safe from the buffering waves of the world, In a heaven of peace is riding."

A Good Character .- A good character is a young man what a firm foundation is to the artist, who proposes to erect a building on it; he can build with safety, and all who behold it, will have confidence in its solidity, a helping hand will never be wanted-but let a single part be defective, and you go on a hazard, amid doubting and distrust, and ten to one it will tumble down at last, and mingle all that was built on it in ruins. Without a good character, poverty is a curse; with it, it is scarcely an evil. Happiness cannot exist where a good character is not; where it is not always a frequent visiter, if not a constant guest. All that is bright in the hope of youth, all that is calm and blissful in the sober scenes of life, all that is soothing in the vale of years, centres in, and is derived from a good character. Therefore acquire this as the first and most valuable

Prejudices .- Every one is forward to comolain of the prejudices that mislead other parties, as if he were free and had none of his own. This being objected to on all sides, 'tis agreed that it is a fault and a hindrance to knowledge. What now is a cure? No other but this, that every man should let alone other's prejudices and examine his own. Nobody is convinced of his, by the accusation of another; he recriminates by the same rule and is clear. The only way to remove this great cause of ignorance and error out of the world, is for every one impartially to examine himself. If others will not deal fairly with their own minds, does that make my errors truth, or ought it to make me in love with them, and willing to impose on myself? If others love cataracts on their eyes, should that hinder me from couching mine as soon as I could .- Locke.

I never saw an instance of two disputants convincing the other by argument. I have seen many of their getting warm, becoming rude, and shooting one another. - Jefferson.

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER. And Truth diffuse her radiance from the Press.

GARDINER, JUNE 6, 1834.

REVIVAL IN OTISFIELD. Otisfield, May 12, 1834.

DEAR BROTHER: - We have been enjoying for several months past, in this place, a pleasing work of grace. Pleasing because there is more than common evidence that it is the work of the Lord. I will mention some of these evidences.

The first that I shall mention is a deep sense of sin, as committed against God. In most revivals of religion we find more or less who are alarmed through fear of future punishment, but I cannot recollect a single instance now in which this has been the main cause of alarm. I cannot express the general feeling better than by adverting to a single individual. His mind has been more or less seriously impressed for several years. He attended the protracted meeting for several days, and no special change took place in his mind. The last day, which was the Sabbath, he did not attend, but the Holy Spirit met him at his house. Alone, with his Bible before him, he thought upon his ways and turned to the Lord. I visited him on Monday and found him in a room by himself with his Bible before him and the tears flowing down his cheeks. I asked him why he wept. "I am grieved at the very heart, was his reply, "that I have sinned against God-that I have treated my Savior as I have. When I think of these things I am overwhelmed with grief." This was the general expression of feeling. Sin, they would say, was the cause of all their trouble.

We copy the above extract from a communication of J. P. Richardson in the Christian Mirror of last week. We are disposed to notice it because the revival in Otisfield, if the account of it by Mr. R. be true, is quite different from the orthodox revivals in general. By Mr. R's showing there is something in this revival which carries with it more than common evidence, that it is the work of the Lord. And what are the common evidences? Ans. "The fear of future punishment," And in what consists the better evidence in this case? Not a single conver sion in Otisfield has been mainly induced by. such a fear. We think then, this may be a revival of more than common genuineness. The converts were not heard to say any thing about their fear of an angry God or an endless hell-such a fear was not in the work,-but they "were grieved at the very heart, that they had sinned against God, and treated their Saviour as they had," Well, there is every reason on earth why men should feel heartily grieved that they have so long overlooked and slighted the goodness of Almighty God,-that they have so long treated the Saviour with indifference. And a grief for sin, on account of sin itself, we have always maintained is the only principle within that can induce a hearty repent-

The above goes to satisfy us, that the autodox themselves, as carnestly as they cling to the doctrine of endless misery, and as vehemently as they labor to excite the fears of people on account of it, are not satisfied with the utility of that doctrine or the genuineness of that fear in promoting real religion. For whenever they can find a case, within the sphere of their operations, wherein people are induced to turn to the Lord, not on account of fear, but because they feel grieved that they have sinned against God, they are always eager to rejoice in such cases and to exhibit them as furnishing more than common evidence in favor of the work. Let them continue in this course of improvement for a short time, and they will soon get on the Universalists' ground of conversion. As they become persuaded that the fear of endless misery furnishes no good, or not the best, evidence of a revival's being the work of God, we trust they will give up their attempts to excite such a fear and indeed, abandon the doctrine altogether.

YORK COUNTY.

For the last six months, or more, it is well known, our autodox brethren have been boasting of sweeping revivals in their favor all over the country-particularly in York County in this State,-whereby great gains were secured to their party. In taking up, therefore, the other day, the "Report of the York Conference of Congregationalist Churches," exhibiting their loss and gain for the year ending May 13, 1834, we were prepared to behold an account of great accessions of numerical strength. Judge of our surprise when, after running down the column, and looking at the state of Churches individually, we arrived at the aggregate in the following words:

"Thus it appears that 49 have been added to the (24) Churches by profession, and 17 by letter; while 49 have been removed by death, 96 by dismission, and 3 by excommunication, showing a loss of 82 members on the whole "

This is growing rapidly-but it seems to be growing the wrong way-smaller instead of larger.

WESTBROOK SEMINARY.

We are happy to learn, as we do from the Pilot, that this Institution will open a Term for Instruction on Monday next. We hope our liberal friends will now turn their attention, with an earnest solicitude for its success, to this truly desirable Seminary. The lic of their arrangements-of the officers of instruction and government, the course of studies to be pursued,-the accommodation furnished for students and the price of board, washing, &c. The terms are \$3 for common English studies, and \$4,50 for higher branches, per Quarter.

HONORABLE CONVERTS.

The Editor of the Telescope at Thomaston, Br. Fletcher, animadverting on the boasting which the autodox have publicly proclaimed from their pulpits on the day for public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, on account of their having converted Gov. Dunlap from Unitarianism to their creed, mentions as an offset to this case, "that an humble fisherman (like his brethren, the apostles of old,) has recently renounced the doctrine of a plurality of Gods, together with that sentiment which is sustained by the thunder of wrath and lightning of vengeance, and embraced the pure principles of primitive christianity-the final restoration of all intelligences to their pristine purity-to endless happiness and superlative bliss."

VOLUME OF SERMONS.

By a communication from Br. Stetson, which will be found under our head of "Communications," it will be seen that the editor of this paper has just prepared for the publie a volume of Sermons for the use of Unisalist Societies, Families, and private individuals. They constitute an octavo volume of nearly 400 pages, handsomely bound, and will be sold for \$1,50 each. They embrace original sermons from thirty or forty different ministers, residing in different parts of the Union, on Doctrinal, Practical and Experimental subjects. It is proper to say that this Volume is, for the most part, prepared from the Sermons lately published in two of the Volumes of the Christian Preacher; they do not, however, appear to have been a periodical work, but are printed expressly for a book-and a very neat, handsome and valuable book they make too .-Such a work is very much wanted, we think, in the denomination. We have but a few copies-only about one hundred and fiftyand if Societies, Families or Individuals wish for a Volume, they would do well to send word to the editor pretty soon.

ZEAL.

There is nothing our brethren so much need as Zeal,-a judicious, steady and serious zeal in the cause which they profess to love. Br. Whittemore, in the last Trumpet has some excellent and seasonable hints on this subject, which ought to be spread before our whole public; and to this end we copy them below. Let them not escape an attentive reading.

The apostle says, "it is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing." Some people are afraid to be zealous, lest they have a zeal "not according to knowledge;" and hence they are moderate in evething, and far too moderate in any good thing they undertake. It is surely very proper to be certain that our zeal is according to knowledge; but how shall we ascertain? how shall we determine when we shall be zealous, and when we shall restrain our zeal? Here is the rule—"it is good to be zealous-ly affected always in a good thing." Be sure that the object is a good one, and then you never need to fear that your zeal is misplac-ed—be then "zealously affected always."

What more noble object is there to which human zeal may be directed, than the inculcation of just views of God, and of the I his sentiment wipes the tear of sorrow away, and removes the causes of anxiety, despair, insanity and suicide, which have so sorely afflicted the community. What more noble object is there to which human zeal may be directed? The preachers of the doctrine of universal mercy may well be zealous-zealous always, for it is good to be zealously atfected in a good thing. Members of Universalist Societies may be zealous. Their object is a good one. It is the overthrow of the kingdom of darkness-it is the cause of philanthropy, and the highest welfare of mankind. It is the cause of civil and religious liberty. Their design is to make men truly happy, by exposing and bringing into discredit those errors which are the fruitful sources of their greatest sorrows. cause does not require of men that they should make themselves monks, or ascetics, or self torturers; but it does require a strong, steady and unfailing zeal; and a truly reasonable man, who is not buried in the world while he lives in it, but who gives himself time to reflect upon his relations and duties, will find himself moved by such a zeal.— And here, is one word which we wish to drop for the benefit of our societies in general: if you wish to convert others to the truth, and bring them to be co-workers with you in the great and good cause, which you have espoused, you must be zealous your-You can never make others zealous without you are so. How reasonable is No man can impart a feeling to others that he does not possess in himself.— You may as well endeavor to warm another with an application of ice, as to make him feel zealous in a cause in which you show no interest yourselves. If you consider how much zeal will do in a bad cause, you will bave a tolerable idea what it will do in a good cause. How much have the Catholic zealots in Europe been able to do for the Roman Church, by nothing but their zeal .-Every reflecting man knows, that men are brought sometimes to respect and venerate even the most absurd notions, and practices, merely by the zeal of those who undertake o establish them. If a man appears to be sincere and earnest, and fully engrossed in any scheme (it does not matter so much what it is) others will respect it, and will think there is surely something of reality in Board, we think, ought to apprize the pub- it; but they will never think so, if he shows | those who believe.

that he does not think so himself. Now apply this principle to a good cause, which will do so much even for a bad one, and it becomes much more efficient. The members of almost every society which does not flourish, must take the blame to themselves, for they might flourish, if they would be steadily engaged. They may overcome any obstacles, and accomplish any purposes, win over others to their own views, feelings and pursuits, by showing that they respect their own cause, that they believe there is something of reality—something worthy of the attention of men—in it; and depend upon it brethren (an angel from heaven could not tell you a clearer truth) YOU CANNOT DO IT WITHOUT.

CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION.

The Universalist preachers and Delegates from the Societies in Connecticut, assembled in Granby on the 7th ult. and adopted a Constitution for an Association. Br. Charles Spear presided as Moderator, and Br. A. Case officiated as Clerk. Br. Case was chosen standing Clerk, and appointed to preach the next annual discourse before the Association. There were ten ministers present, of whom the following preached on the occasion-viz. J. Boyden, M.H. Smith, J. Flagg, R. Smith, W. A. Stickney and J. H. Willis.

CONFERENCE AT GOOD LUCK, N. J. There are many hallowed associations which come upon the minds of Universalists, as their attention is called to Potter's Meeting house at a place called Good Luck in the State of New Jersey. Some weeks ago we mentioned that some of our brethren in that vicinity proposed to hold a Conference there. The last week's Christian Messenger brings us an account of the meeting in Br. Thomas' happy style. We must give the whole of it-not doubting that Universalists "who are afar off" as well as those who are nigh will feel interested in the pe-

UNIVERSALIST CONFERENCE. Holden in Potter's Meeting House, Good Luck, New-Jersey.

To those who are afar off, and to those who are nigh, but specially to those who rejoice with us in believing the testimony of our Lord, the brethren of the Conference send the Christian salutation:

Dear Beloved-Again have we been permitted to assemble in the house erected by Thomas Potter, and to preach in the pulpit from which the message of grace first proceed from the lips of John Murray, on the shores of America. We have enjoyed a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Our hearts have been encouraged and our hands strengthed. We feel that we can go forth with renewed vigor, and labor with increased energy in the glorious cause of the blessed Master-for we have stood by the grave of Potter, and we have mingled our prayers and our praises in the building by him erected—in the house in which 'God's minister' lifted up his voice as 'a faithful and true witness' of the testimony of the Almighty. Under circumstances like these, cold indeed would be our hearts, did we not feel the kindling glow of rationa enthusiasm-and lamentably ungrateful would we be, did we not feel determined zealously to 'fight the good fight of faith' and, if need be, 'endure hardships as good soldiers of Jesus Christ.'

As our chief object in appoining the Conference was, to preach the Gospel in Potter's Meeting House, no council was formedbut the undersigned was requested by the brethren, to present some account of our doings to the denomination at large.

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the use of the house. Our Methodist brethren, in whose possession it now is, seemed much indisposed to 'do unto others as they would have others do unto them.' It was in vain that we reasoned with them; and in vain did we bring to their remembrance manings building. But through the influence and perseverance of Benjamin Stout, (the present owner of Potter's mansion,) we obtained the key. We have abundant reason to believe that similar obstacles will not again be thrown in the way.

There were present at the Conference, Brs. C. F. LeFevre of New York; Asher Moore, of Reading, Pa. and S. W. Ful-LER and A. C. THOMAS, of Philadelphia .-SAMUEL C. JOHNES, of Hightstown and John Meirs, of New-Egypt, laymen, were also present. To these brethren we were indebted for means of conveyance to and from the conference; also for many other acts of kindness at their respective pla-

Sermons were delivered in the following order: Tuesday evening, May 20: sermon, by Br. A. C. Thomas, Rom. i, 16. Wedby Br. A. C. Thomas, Rom. i, 16. Wednesday morning, May 21: 1st sermon, Br. C. F. LeFevre, Rom. iv, 20, 21. 2d sermon, Br. A. Moore, 1 Cor. xiii, 6. Wednesday afternoon; 1st sermon, Br. S. W. Fuller, Ephe. ii, 12, 13. 2d sermon, Br. A C. Thomas, 2 Thess. iii, 1.

Our meetings were remarkably well attended. Devont interest was manifested by the people, and we feel assured that much good has been effected by our labors of love. Several persons who bitterly reviled the undersigned when he first visited that neighborhood, are now 'not far from the kingdom of God,' if indeed they have not fully entered into the joy of the Lord. anxiously enquiring the way to Zion; and we doubt not, that the word of the Lord' will yet 'have free course, run, and be glori-fied' in that vicinity. Every Universalist eart will respond 'Amen!'

We desire to feel truly grateful to Benja-min Stout and George Rogers, of Good Luck, and to Major Robbins, of Toms River, for their gratuitous entertainment of the brethren.

I may add, in conclusion, that we contemplate the appoinment of another Conference in the autumn of 1835. Meanwhile may we remember the unwavering faith and good works of Thomas Potter, and the devotional and untiring zeal of John Murray. May we remember also, that 'we labor and suffer reproach, because we trust in the living God, who is the Savior of all men, especially of those who believe. ABEL C. THOMAS. NEW MEETING HOUSES.

We learn by a letter from Br. L. F. W. Andrews of Montgomery, Alabama, published in the Religious Inquirer, that on Sunday last a Universalist Meeting house was to have been dedicated in Mount Olympus, Alabama; and that another is to be dedicated in Montgomery on the 2d or 3d Sunday in this month. The latter house will be furnished with a bell, and an organ.

ANOTHER CASE OF INSANITY.

Rev. I. D. Williamson, in the Religious Inquirer, relates the case of a young lady of his acquaintance in Shenectady, N. Y. who has been rendered a maniac by the efforts of revivalists, and as we think the gentleman who has charge of the family of which she is a member, took the right course on the subject, we subjoin the following from the

"The young lady had attended a protracted meeting, and she was soon a raving ma-Her brother-in-law with whom she resided, called upon the officiating clergyman and desired him to go and see the fruit of his labor. He took him to his home, and showing him the wreck of mind and happiness, had occasioned, informed him plainly that he was the cause, and it was the natural fruit of his labor. This is what we call doing things as they should be done. We most ardently wish that every instance of the kind, might be treated in the same manner. We would go to the clergyman and take him to the scene of desolation. We would point him to the vacant gaze of the maniac, and charge home upon him the sin, of producing this effect by his unwarrantable and wickperversions of the oracles of truth; and warn him to repent of his wickedness and turn to the Lord. Let his course be pursued, and if the consciences of these disturbers of peace, and destroyers of mind are not seared, and their hearts harder than adamant, they will desist from their unholy practices. We are happy to hear that there is yet reasonable ground of hope that the wreck of intellect in this case, may be only temporary."

ANOTHER NEW PAPER.

We acknowledge the receipt of the first, a specimen number of a new paper in Thomaston, entitled the "Christian Telescope," conducted by Br. N. C. Fletcher of that town. According to the terms, it is to be published semi-monthly at fifty cents per year in six months, to which twenty-five cents will be added if not paid within that time; or should sufficient encouragement be given to sustain the publication, it will be issued weekly at one dollar per year. It is an open half sheet, of the size of the Pilot, nite neatly printed and judiciously filled. e id Br. Fletcher welcome to the honors of the vaternity, and hope he may never experience, what too many are made to realize, the failure of their hopes, by a stinted patronage, by negligent subscribers or false friends. Whether the interest of our common cause requires a Universalist paper in that part of the state, we, of course cannot judge so well as those residing there. Something, doubtless, is to be gained by local interests, awakening a new zeal. We have recently heard that it was in contemplation to establish a paper similar to the Telescope in Belfast. If so, this will make four in Maine. By the multiplication of small papers, a greater number of readers may be secured, though the tendency, it must be confessed, is to reduce all to a sickly and uncertain existence. We offer Br. F. every good wish. Let him keep his Telescope rightly poised, having a care that it does not get inverted, whereby its glasses will diminish, rather than magnify the salvation of God; let him survey the celestial world with constancy and skill, making due report of his discoveries for the wonder and joy of the world; and we doubt not his labors will be useful to the cause of truth and virtue.

А Gноsт. A Methodist clergyman in Middlewich, N. Y. has been sentenced to the Treadmill for attempting to convert several young ladies by feigning to be a ghost. To this end he exhibited his naked body before them. We pity the Methodists for their frequent bad luck in the exposure of wickedness amongst their clergy.

For the Christian Intelligencer.

Br. DREW,-Will you have the goodness to publish the following Letter; it being stated that Br. Colburn, (whose excommunication was noticed in your paper of the 4th of April.) is a hypocrite. By reading that publication you will see what is there said relative to hypocrisy; and it seems that some of the Methodists, ready to justify Elder True in his statement to brother Colburn, have stated that Br. Colburn did act the hypocrite, inasmuch as he believed the doc-trine of Universal Salvation eight years before he made it known ; and the Letter below was referred to as evidence. The Letter was not written for the press, but being accused of hypocrisy, for his own and for the credit of his Methodist brethren, he is desirous of throwing the whole matter before the public. The following is a copy of the Letter referred to:-

Frankfort, June 21, 1833. Dear Sister,—You are troubled about me and I am troubled about you. I am very sorry to wound the feelings of any of my friends; but I must be honest and tell you the truth. It has been about eight years since I first doubted the doctrine of endless misery; but I dared not speak of it, and I had not an opportunity of making a thorough investigation of the subject; and it being so instilled into my mind, that I gave it up thinking that it might be true. But still I found the doctrine of Universal Salvation so plainly taught in the Bible, I at last

come to the determination to invest subject; and I have read the B more than once, and have searched as for bid treasure, and the do ndless misery I cannot find in the We hear a great deal said about He being saved from hell. It is deser preachers and books as being a ple eternal punishment. But we do not so described in the Bible. Neither find Salvation described as being save hell and going to heaven. Salvatic understand it, is to be saved from s unholiness. Well, say you, if hell i place of eternal punishment, there are passages that will support that Sister, you know that the word held foundation of the doctrine of Endle With many it is the main pillar you know, that when the four the building must fall. Therefor be proved that hell is a place of er ishment (which I think never can before it is necessary to bring or ges to support the doctrine, if this doctrine be true, "I wonder if this doctrine before. This is a was found out before. This is a trine in the world." Just take you and turn to Paul's first letter to The chapter, and read six verses, and s was not a setter forth of strange The doctrine only needs investiga embraced by every person; for it ble doctrine. O sister, I would to (had the same views and feelings tha upon the subject. I do not feel tion to give up the service of Chri my delight, if not deceived; and if be disowned by my brethren in hope I shall have strength equal to and be enabled to live to God's sister, dry up your tears; weep no but pray, that if I am in error, I may livered from it; and if I am stigs reproached for my belief in the i goodness of God, I hope that I shall grace that I may render blessings fings. If I could have preserved conscience and kept my views to my my friends sake, I should have done I must be honest. Dear sister, I ca how you look, and I think I know ! feel; and I should be glad to enter f in the subject, but time forbids. made it a subject of prayer and hope ! shall; and now I commend you to praying that he may lead you and sh the truth; my love to mother and s O serve the Lord, and pray that I may

Your affectionate brother. ABRAHAM COLEURN.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.] HISTOPIC SERMONS .--- NO. 14. ABRAHAM'S DEATH.

"And these are the days of the years of Abra the fived, a hundred threescore, the Abraham gave up the ghot a years. Then Abraham gave up the gho-t and a go of old age, an old man and full of years; a gathered to his people. And his son-estac ar mael buriet him in the cave of Bachlesh field which Abraham purchased of the son-a there was Abraham buried and Sarah his wife

Health, peace, and long life most natura stand connected with faith, hope and cha As a long and prosperous life is gener desired by manhand, they are comma in the Bibbs, to be temperate themse righteous towards their fellow men, and ly towards their Maker. Abraham po sed and practiced all these virtues and ces. He lived a long and happy life was rich in gold and silver, in flocks herds, in men servants and maidens. was never sick that we learn. He was man of peace. He had fellowship God. He had a believing companion, through faith, received strength toco seed, and was delivered of a child when was passed age, because she judged faithful who had promised." When Sa died in faith, Abraham was desirous to his dead out of his sight. He therefore chased the cave of Machpelah for four dred sheckles of silver. Sarah, after mourning and weeping to She died in Hebron aged 127. I do collect the age of another woman in the Bible. The age of men is often men

Abraham was a pilgrim on the ca a stranger in the promised land. I pears not to have had any certain dw But he purchased a grave y place. though be had no other landed pass God had promised him the land of Cans from the river of Egypt to the great Euphrates, but was only a sojourner in

while he lived. When Abraham died, it is said, that was gathered to his people. Does n expression denote that he was among parted friends, alive in a better coun ter which he sought, even a heavenly He was not gathered to the same b place with his ancestors. How then he gathered to his people, except to The cave of Mach its made perfect? appears to have been a new sepul Abraham's neighbors had own sepulchres in which to deposit own dead; and they offered him the But he chose to have his family sepulchre, where he first buri beloved wife Sarah, and where he was wards buried himself. There they Isaac and Rebekah, his wife; and the cob buried Seah; and afterwards, wh died in Egypt, and was gathered un people, he commanded Joseph to carry be up and bury him in the same cave.

Death and the grave are well calcu to humble mankind, and to bring the harmony and peace. As they are none blood, and framed of the dust, it is er that they should all return to the du-Though Isaac and Ishmael the two first sons of Abraham, by Sarah the free wo and Hagar the bond woman, were of different dispositions, yet they both the burying their father Abraham. the prayer of Abraham to God, "O that h mael may live before thee," was answ in his becoming a pious man, as well as prince and father of a great nation. prophecy, that Ishmael should be a man; that his hand should be against man and every man's hand against him remarkably fulfilled in the Arabiaus, who cended from him. They dwell in the mids of their brethren, free, and unsubdued from

that time to this.

The cave of Machpelah was place. There, was buried some of the most eminent believers. God Almighty who first appeared to Abraham, as his shield and exceeding to the same conditions. eding great reward, manifested the same covenant faithfulness to Isaac and Jacob.

Hence He often declared himself to be the Hence He God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. No wonder such a sacred, God of Jacob. as the cave of Machpelah, emn place, as the bare of the father of which contains should inspire a sober calmness minds of those who contemplated visit. Hence, not only Isaac and Ishma-yhen they buried Abraham unite, but ob and Esau, when they buried their father Isaac. Though these twin brothers had heen separated, and wronged each other, here met and embraced each other friendship and good will; and unite in the tsad office of following to the sepulchre the believing dead. But they were at same time, in such a sense alive, that who is not the God of the dead, was ent from the body, but present with the They were sown in corruption, but ald be raised in incorruption ; sown natgal bodies, but should be raised in spiritual; in meckness, but raised in power, sown in dishonor, but raised in glory.

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NEW WORK.

Br. Drew-I am pleased that you have repared a volume of Sermons, from a numof Universalist preachers which will be eful to individuals, families, and societies. Many individuals and families will find such their limbs and refresh their thoughts.

The Book contains forty one sermons, om almost as many different living minisers, residing in different States, whom no me can expect to hear preach the everlastng Gospel. But by owning and reading his volume thousands of young persons in our societies, scattered throughout onr couny, may be led to understand the Bible beter, than by reading and hearing different loctrine and instruction.

This volume of Sermons will be very conrement for christian people, who desire to meet on the Sabbath, with their children and neighbors for divine worship. Here they may have a variety of preachers from time to time. Any young man or woman, time to time. Any young man or woman, who is a good reader, may read a Sermon, for the edification of others. Then they might sing a song of Zion. And then some one may read or offer up a Bible prayer.— Thus by meeting in their school-house on the Sabbath, and exhorting one another daily, and walking in peace and love, they will grow in wisdom and grace, and enjoy comfort and happiness. In this way our Societies would flourish.

I hope many will obtain the Volume. it neatly bound, and a cheap book. I shall advise my friends to send to you soon, before they are all taken up. Yours, S. STETSON.

Red Jacket .- It happened during the revolationary war, that a treaty was held with the Indians, at which La Fayette was pres-The object was to unite the vairous tribes in amity with America. The majority of the cheifs were friendly, but there as much opposition made to it, more especially by a young warrior, who declared that when an alliance was entered into with America, he should consider the sun of his ountry set forever. In his travels through the Indian country, when last in America, happened that at a large assemblage of hiefs, that La Fayette referred to the treaty in question, and turning to Red Jacket, pray tell me if you can, what has become of that daring youth who so decidedly oposed all our propositions for peace and amy? Does he still live; and what is his con-"I, myself, am the man," replied Red Jacket, "the decided enemy of the Americans, as long as the hope of opposing hem remained, but now their true and faithful ally until death."

Instinct of Swallows .- A pair of swallows their nest under the arch of a limekiln, at its extreme point, and from which three mneys or flues branched off. At the time the nest was constructing, the heat of the kiln as so great, that only keeping the hand for a rttime within the arch produced a painful In this spot, however, the nest was ly completed, when the heat caused it to de and fall to the ground. A second st was built on the same spot, and afters a third, both of which shared the same A fourth nest was then built, which perfectly well, although the heat of In had by no means abated; and in this nest the swallows hatched and brought up r young. The following year another as begun and finished in the spot, and with the same heat in the kiln, which stood influence of the fire, and in which the swallows hatched and reared their brood; this was done in the same manner on third year. The fourth year the swal-Wadid not appear, which the lime-burnconsidered considered as very ominous to the fu-ire success of his kiln. In reading the we account, of the accuracy of which no obtained be entertained, as the most satetery proof of it can at any time be much feward, it is impossible not to be k with the following facts: 1st, the swals must have discovered and worked up a clay or earth which would stand heat; instinct alone would not have taught m to do this; 3d, on returning to the kiln cond and third years, they must have Hin their recollection not only the fact earth they commonly used to build their s with would not stand heat, but must remembered the sort of earth or clay hich was requisite, and the necessity of in that particular place .- Jesse's Glean-

There is a tree in the town of Franklin, ad a half feet in circumference, three feet the bottom. This tree was made fain the year 1754, by being struck with ing, in a tremendous storm, since which has been krown by the name of "the Old

The following are the regulations adopted the Portuguese government in making shon a free port :—" All descriptions of andize admitted to deposit and allowed reshipped, paying one per cent. duty free of storage for one year; after that nd to pay a moderate storage. All merdize transhipped from one vessel to aner, to pay two per cent. Merchandize h the government stores, the owners being bliged to procure stores at their own ex-

EASTERN CHRONICLE.

"And catch the manners living as they rise."

GARDINER, JUNE 6, 1834.

Cotton Crops of Alabama. The Mobile Advertiser of the 14th ult. says :- "We regret to hear from so many sources, that the early crops of Cotton in the northern secof this State, and the lower part of Tennessee, have been probably ruined en-tirely by the frost. We trust, however, the calamity is not of very wide extent. season was no so far advanced at the time this frost occurred but that the plantations thus devasted may be replanted, provided there is a supply of seed in that re-gion of the country."

Frozen to death on the 15th May .- The following is from the United States Gazette, May 22d: "A friend who came into Albany last week from Schoharie county, mentions to us that the passengers were frequently invited to turn out and help the driver get the stage through the snow drifts; and it was added, that a woman on Thursday, the 15th May, in attempting to go from one dwelling to another, on the Haelden barracks, became chilled, stopped on the road, and was frozen

The Eastern Mail for New York was robbed on the morning of the 24th inst, be-tween 3 and 4 o'clock, near Norwalk, Ct. The portmanteau containing letters and valuable packages from Boston, was taken from the stage and carried into a field, cut open and rifled. Bills of exchange, checks and notes, were found with the letters, but no bank notes.

Rebellion at Harvard. We learn that a rebellious spirit has shown itself at Cam-We are not informed of the particulars, but it is reported that some of the members of the Sophomore having injured the furniture of one of the public halls, President Quincy threatened to send the whole class to Concord. This morning they evinced their contempt for his authority by hissing and scraping at prayers. The con-sequence was, public rebuke, and the dismissal of the class. On the order being announced, the other classes took part against the government, and the rebellion became general. When we last heard from the seat of war, all studies were suspended. [Trans.

Bottled Oysters. We saw a day or two since, the neck of a common pint rum bottle found in an oyster bed in our harbor, and in which a number of erratic Oysters had taken up their lodgings. They had evidently introduced themselves when quite young, and had so snugly nestled themselves to the inner surface, and become so firmly attached to their unnatural abode, that it was impossible to extricate them without actually breaking the bottle. In this predicament they died. They must have lived there a long time. The condition of these stupid oysters fitly illustrates the history of the tippler. He is introduced to the bottle in early life, sucks away at its contents year after year—becomes more and more cemented to it ;-it is at last the permanent abode of his unnatural appetite; in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the rough hand of death alone can dissolve the connexion-and he dies as stupid as the oyster .- Ports. Journal.

A debate of considerable length arose a few days since in the house of Representatives of Connecticut, on the petition of an individual for a divorce from his wife, on the ground that she was in the habit of throwing hot water upon him, beating him on the head with the tongs, endeavoring to pick out his eyes with a fork, and of committing various other acts of an equally objectionable character. The prayer of the petitioner was granted, by a vote of 113 yeas to 50

A Susquehannah (Pa.) Co. paper mentions that immense numbers of Pigeons have tsken possession of, and appropriated to their use, a territory said to be nine miles in length, and two miles in width; every foot of which, and almost every tree and branch of a tree upon it, are constantly occupied by them. is presumable that the beech woods are indebted for this pigeon visit, to the abundant crop of beech-nuts produced the last season.

Barque Madagascar, which cleared from Boston on Saturday for Rio Janciro, has on board 217 tons of ice, believed to be the first ever sent to that market.

A splendid steel engraving of Wm. Penn, the largest ever executed in the U. States, has just been finished at Philadelphia, by Sartam. It is represented as creditable to the graver of the artist.

The Rail Road between Buffalo and Black Rock, in the state of York, has been finished in part, and the cars have commenced ng on the Buffalo end of the route. At the Black Rock end, a line of stages conveys passengers to the Falls.

A New post office has been established at Indian Key, Florida. All letters and papers for persons residing on this island, at Cape Florida, Cayo-Ciscayno, New River, Key Vacas, on board the Light ship Florida, or on board any of the wrecking vessels, excepting the Pizarro, will reach thier intended destination most readily, if mailed for this

Another Bank Stopped. The Patterson, N. J. Bank closed its doors on Friday last. It had long sustained a bad character, and but few of its bills were in circulation.

From Washington. Mr. Tappan, nominated as District Judge of Ohio, has been rejected by the Senate. A son of Martin Gor-don late collector of New Orleans has been nominated to that office.

A beautiful ship for the India trade, has recently been launched in London. She belongs to Baring & Brothers, and is to go to sea with no spirituous or intoxicating liquors on board. The London papers call that "the American System."

The Senate on Tuesday confimed Roberts Vaux as a Director of the Bank of the United States, and rejected Henry Horn for the same office; and also rejected the nomination of Martin Gordon as Collector of New Orleans. The nomination of Mahlon Dickerson, as we also learn, was confirmed as Minister to Russia.

Providential Escape. Mr. Simeon Butler of Marlboro', N. Y. was grinding seythes on Saturday, at the scythe factory of Capt. Amos Sibley, in Troy, when the grindstone weighing about a ton, and revolving at the rate of 200 times a minute, split open and threw him to the top of the shop, where he struck 18 feet from the seat where he was sitting. He was thrown over one of the triphammers and fell to the floor, 19 feet, which make 37 feet that he was actually thrown. He was taken up nearly dead, but is now in a fair way to recover. No bones were broken.

Another Death by Rum. Mr. Wm. Stilson of Milltown, Calais, was found dead in his bed on the evening of the 23d ult. Coroner's inquest was called on the following day when the jury reported a verdict that he came to his death by drinking an unusual quantity of rum a few hours previous to the time he was found. He has been in the habit of drinking ardent spirits to excess for several years.—Calais Gazette.

A firm of brick-makers, in Mount Vernon, Ohio, have succeeded in getting a new brick machine into operation, and with complete success. It operates by pressure, and manufactures, as the Mount Vernon Gazette states, the very best quality of bricks out of dry clay. There is a pressure of more than fifty tons upon every brick; it comes from the press as smooth as plates of polished steel can produce. One horse makes twenty such pressures in a minute.

The tea plant has been introduced in Brazil, and cultivated with success. One plantation contained in 1829 upwards of 30,000 plants, and the government has taken measures to encourage the further cultivation of that important article. Efforts are also makto diffuse information, and increase the protection of silk; for the silk worm of Brazil is represented to be of a peculiar species, larger and more healthy than the Asiatic.

Instructions have been forwarded to Com. Wadsworth, in the Pacific Ocean, directing him to despatch home one of the sloops under his command by way of India, and to visit, if practicable, without great delay or danger, the Fegee and Pelew Islands, inquiring for and taking on board any American whaleman, or citizens who may feel desirous to return to their native country.

Spontaneous Combustion .- It is not generally known, says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, that oil in cotton, wool, or linen, may produce spontaneous combustion, and very destructive fires have had this origin. A number of such instances are wellknown to the Insurance Companies. It is important that the community should be better apprised of the danger, that they may guard against it.

We learn from Philadelphia, (says the New York Evening Post) that Mr. Stone the dramatist, in a fit of derangment put an end to his life on Wednesday week, by drowning. He had made an attempt before, early in the morning of the same day, but was rescued by two persons who happened to be near at hand.

We learn from the Boston Centinel that the widow of the Hon. Christopher Gore, recently deceased, has left a donation of forty or fifty thousand dollars to Harvard University, which will probably be applied to the creeting of a building for the library, to be called "Gore Hall."

A lady in Baltimore, is about to let off a balloon, with a female automaton attached to it, and if successful, she is to construct a balloon larger than any extant, of silks of various colors, by which she will herself ascend.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the villains who recently robbed the mail in Connecticut, obtained only \$24 for their trouble.

There are several steamboats employed at the little seaport of Apalachicola, which is growing into importance as the depot for cotton brought down the Chatahoochie river from Georgia, Alabama, and East Tennes-sec. There will be 25,000 bales shipped

The Hon. Wm. W. Ellsworth has intimated to the Governor of Connecticut, his intention to resign his seat in Congress at the close of the present session.

There is at present in Mexico an Indian represented to be eight feet three inches in height, but 18 years of age, and of most hideous appearance.

The Lord Chief Justice Kenyon once said to a rich friend, asking his opinion as to the probable success of a son, "Sir, let your son forthwith spend his fortune; marry, and spend his wife's ; and then he may be expected to apply with energy to his profession."

THE POTOMAC'S CREW subscribed \$200 whilst on her voyage, to be expended in the purchase of surgical lustruments, to be presented to Dr. H. D. W. Paulding, Assistant Surgeon of the ship, as a testimony of their regard and esteem for his kindness and attention to their sick shipmates.

Dreadful Shipwrecks. The Journal of Commerce contains an account of the loss of fourteen square rigged vessels, in late gales, accompanied with the loss of probably not less than six hundred lives!! All the vessels were British, and nearly all bound for Que-

Great rise in the Alabama River .- The Mobile Register of the 8th, states on infor-mation received from passengers in the steamboat Choctaw, from Tuscaloosa, arrived the evening before, that the river at Lempolis had risen twenty-five feet within a few days, and that it was rising when the boat left that place. Serious apprehensions were entertained for the cotton and corn planted on the bottom lands.

The following Senators' terms of service expire on the 3d of March next :- Sprague of Maine, Bell of N. H., Silsbee of Mass. Knight of R. I., Frelinghuysen of N. J., Clayton of Del., Leigh of Va., Brown of N. C., Calhoun of S. C., King of Geo., Bibb of Ky. White of Tenn., Waggaman of Lou., Poindexter of Miss., Robinson of Ill., King of Ala.

There is every reason to believe, from a favorable report made by the Royal Society, in their late visit to the Thames Tunnel, that that great work will be completed.

Destructive freshet in Vermont. After a few days of warm and dry weather, we experienced, says the Brattleborough Messenger, on Sunday afternoon, a succession of the most tremendous showers that has ever been known in this part of the country. The stream which empties into Connecticut river at that village, though not so high as it has sometimes been, rose with a rapidity perfectly unprecedented. To use the language of several eye witnesses, "the flood seemed to come down breast high, all at once, like a rushing sea wave, and so thick with the soil washed away in its progress that it resembled a dense mass of mud rather than water." The roads in Brattleboro' are badly cut up, and several bridges are carried away. But in Guilford, the next town, the storm seems to have spent its greatest fury.
All the bridges upon Broad Brook are carried away except one, and the injury done to roads, and in many cases to farms, in washing away the soil, is immense. In addition, the saw and grist Mills at East Brattleborough village, are entirely earried off, and much damage done to the other works on the same stream. If a water spout had burst over the space in which these showers took place, it could hardly have caused a more sudden or more destructive deluge.

Mail Rubberies. All the booty the robbers obtained was \$90—at the risk, over and above the wear and tear of conscience, of spare diet, hard work, and tedious confinement for the residue of their lives. The New Haven Herald of Monday states that three persons were taken up on Saturday, on suspicion of being the robbers, but the result of their examination was not known.

It is said that the elder Baring has retired from business with savings to the amount of \$40,000,000. A snug sum !

Shepherds .- It is computed that the number of shepherds and cowherds who live on the mountains, and in the meadows of Spain, tending the flocks and herds, amounts to upwards of fifty thousand !

Senefelder the inventor of the art of lithography, died on the 26th of February, at Munich, in the 63d year of his age.

Summary Justice. On Thursday afternoon, nine of the crew of the ship New England, lying in the stream, bound to sea, were arrested on complaint of the Captain. for a revolt, and refusing to do duty on board, and committed to be examined terday morning before the Court, and were recommitted to take their trial before the Circuit Court now in session. This morning the Grand Jury found a bill against each of them, they were tried by Judge Story, found guilty, and sentenced each to pay a fine of \$3 to the use of the United States, and be confined in the common jail of this county 30 days. [Transcript.

The schooner Mexico. The mysterious disappearance of this vessel, engaged some months ago in the Mexican trade, and commanded by Capt. James Almeida, has been accounted for by a melancholy developement. It has been ascertained, says the New Orleans Bee, that the captain and cabin passengers of that vessel were murdered by 3 Italians who were on board, and that she was afterwards scuttled and abandoned by them somewhere on the Spanish main.

A petit juror recently appeared in his seat in the Supreme Court at Augusta, Geo. in a state of intoxication. Judge Holt immediately fined him twenty dollars, and ordered that he should be imprisoned three days.

A new Post Office has been established in the eastern part of Poland by the name of East Poland, P. O. and Reuben B. Dunn, has been appointed Post Master of the same.

3 Appointments.

The Editor expects to preach in Sidney Meeting House (River Road) next Sunday. Br. M. L. Chase will preach in Deer Isle next S day, and on the Isle of traut the 3d Sunday in this month.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Monday morning last, by Rev. Joel Clapp, Mr. Greenfeaf S. Rogers of Augusta, to Miss Saran b. McLellan. In Augusta, James Snow, Esq. to Mrs. Mary Reed.

, Mr. Israel Wilber of Augusta, to Asenath Allen; Mr. Jeremiah Foss, jr. to Miss Eliza-beth Hankerson, both of Wayne; Mr. John P. Suth-erland to Miss Abigail Follett. At Oahu, Sandwich Islands, Capt. Joseph C. Cart-

At Oand, Sandwich Britans, Capt. Joseph C. Carry, of brig Diana of Loston, to Miss Hannah T. Lord f Hallowell, Me.
In Augusta, Mr. Mark Fisher of Levant, to Miss Gittee W. Gage.
In Wiscas-et, Henry M. Hewes, publisher of the

Thomaston Republican, to Miss Sarah Damon. In Concord, N. H. Mr. Charles T. Misce of Saco, to Miss Eliza Jane, daughter of the Hon. sam'l Morrilk In Facis, Mr. Ira Durrell to Mos Anu McKinney.

In Noblebore', Mr. Stephen Bruce to Miss Elizabeth Palmer, both of Waldoboro'. In Albion, Mr. Addison Handy of China, to Miss

Eliza R. Abbot. Eliza R. Abbot. In Augusta, Mr. George Gage of Bradford, Mass. to Mi-s Bethiah Record of Hallowell. In Charlestown, Mr. Amos B. Darling, merchant of Bucksport, Mc. to Miss Caroline, daughter of Thomas

DIED,

In Winthrop, Mrs. Maria Chandler, 24; Mrs. Elizabeth Kunbedt.
In Berlin, Mr. Penjamin Fairbanks, formerly of Winthrop; Miss Syrena and Miss Emily Fairbanks, daughters of Mr. Benjamin Fairbanks.
In Vassalborough, 15th att. John Cook, aged 69, a worthy member of the Society of Friends.
In Windsor, William, son of Mr. Hiram Getchell, Mr. l'enjamin Fairbanks, formerly of

ged 13 years; caused by a tree falling on him. In Augusta, Miss Caroline Carter, 29; Mrs. Jane

Remick.
In Boston, 17th ult. suddenly of quinsy, Chandler Robbias, Esq. aged 72, formerly a respectable citizen of Hallowell.
In Farmington, Capt. Jonathan Cushman, aged 79,

In Farmington, Revolutionary soldier, formerly of New Deciford, Ms. In Harmony, 9th ult. J. hn. Evans, 77.
In Madison, on the 8th ult. Mrs. Fanny, wife of Mr.

In Madison, of Seed 39.
Asa Blackweil, aged 39.
In New Portland, 10th ult. Capt. Thomas Butler, formerly of Marthas' Vineyard, Mass. aged 79.
In Kennebunk, 26th ult. Mr. Joseph Ross, aged 37. In Buxton, Mr. Samuel Sands, aged 57. In Kennebunk-port, 26th ult. Mr. Roger Hammond

In Kennebunk-port, 26th ult. Mr. Roger Hammond, aged 73 years.

In Newcastle, Capt. Benj. Hart, aged 67.

In Windsor, N. S. Mr. Olis Richardson, aged 25, formerly of Avon, Me.

In Strong, Mr. Jacob Fish, a revolutionary soldier, 83.

In Embace, 23d ult. while on a visit to one of his sons, Dea. Benjamin Libbey of Albion, aged 76.

In Nobleboro', 11th ult. widow Mary Flint, aged 79.

In Union, 20th ult. Patience Grinnell, aged 76.

In Litchfield, Anma, wife of Jeremiah Potter, 53; Caroline S. Smith daughter of John Smith, Esq. 25.

In Atkinson, 24 ult. Charles C. second son of Daniel Chase, aged about 11 years.

Chase, aged about 11 years. In Milton, Mr. Charles Haskell, aged 30. In Newport, on the 24th inst. Elder Reuben Seavy,

MARINE JOURNAL.

Port of Gardiner.

May 26, Arr. schr. Worromontogus, McNear, Boston,

20, Arr. schr. Worromontogus, McNear, Boston,

"Ann, Foster, Salem,
Sid. Deborah, Dow, Boston,
28, Arr. Oaklands, West, Long Island, N.Y.
29, Sid. Don Quixote, Caldwell, Salem,
30, Arr. slp. Betsey, Marson, Boston,
40 Sehr. Elizabeth, Marson, do.
41 Elizabeth, Marson, do.
42 Susan, Perry, Falmouth,
43 Susan, Perry, Falmouth,
44 Caroline, Wait, Fall River,
45 Victory, Gage, Fallmouth, June 2, " "Victory, Gage, Falmouth,
"Mary, Baker, Falmouth,
slp. G. Washington, Bassett, Yarme
Sld. schr Favorite, Vincent, Boston.
Arr. slp. Henrietta, Sandwich,

School for young Ladies and Misses.

MISS MACOMBER will commence her School in the Lecture Room of the Lyceum, on MONDAY next, June 2d.

May 28, 1834.

Savings Institution.

Savings Institution.

The subscribers, a majority of the petitioners for "An Act to Incorporate the Gardiner Savings Institution," hereby give notice that a meeting for the purpose of organizing said Corporation will be holden at the office of R. H. Gardiner, on Friday the 6th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. H. Gardiner, H. B. Hoskins,
Silas Hofman, John Stone.

E. F. Deane, Dan'l Nutting,
J. Davis, Benj Shaw,
P. Sheldon, F. Allen.

J. DAVIS, P. SHELDON, Gardiner, May 15, 1834. F. ALLEN.

J. M. CROOKER.

WATERVILLE,

AS just received from Boston, an assortment of
Universalist Books, which he will sell at Bos-

ton prices, among which are the following:
Paige's Selections
Smith on Divine Government
Ballou on the Parables
Rayner's Lectures Ballou's Examination Modern History of Universalism Modern History of University Ballon's 2d Inquiry Winchester's Dialogues Life of Murray Hutchinson's Apology Ballon's Sermons Hell Torments Overthrown Familiar Conversations Latest new from Three Worlds Christian Universalist Danvers Discussion Convention Sermons Cobb's Sermons Reply to Hawes Appeal to the Public 1st Vol. Universalist Ballou's Examination of Channing

Universalist Hymn Books

Waterville, May 31, 1834.

23

NOTICE. THE Stockholders of the Steamboat TICONIC are hereby notified to meet at the Gardiner Hotel in Gardiner on Saturday the seventh day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon for the following

nurposes, viz:

1. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.

2. To see what course the company will adopt the oresent season in regard to running said Bont.

3. To act on any other business that may come become said userting.

Gardiner, May 27, 1834.

Sale at Auction.

ON Saturday the 28th June next, at the Store of BENJ. SHAW & Co. at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a LOT OF LAND situate about one mile from Gardiner Vilage on the Brunswick Road—being a part of the premises of ROBERT WITHEE, contain ing Thirty one Acres and one quarter acre, fronting on said Brunswick road, and running to Cobbossec-Contectream. Sale positive unless previously sold at private sale.

WENJ. SHAW, Assignee.
Gardiner, May 26, 1834.

Prints--- New Style.

WATERSON, PRAY & CO.

Nos. 71 & 73, Kilby-street, Boston.

OFFER for sale, by the package or piece, an extensive assortment of Printed Calicoes—comprising more than one hundred and thirty styles—many of which are new and legatiful. Also, an assortment of colored Cambries; likewise, printed Quilting and Brittannia Handkerchiefs, by the case.

Printers of newspapers in the New England States, who insert the above, with this notice, once a week, for

six weeks inside, shall be paid on presentation of their

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed administrator of the estate of RE-EECCA COLCORD, late of Gardiner, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, there-fore, having demands against the estate of said deceas ed are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make imme JAMES CAPEN, Adm'r.

Gardiner, May 27, 1834.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Gazeteer of Maine.

NOW in press, and will soon be published, "A Gazeteer of Maine," compiled from the best sources of information, from several volumes about published, and from original papers prefor the purpose. This work will con for the purpose. This work will cor the early History of Maine, a descript ties, towns, rivers, mountains, and all generally comprised in works of t whole will pass under the inspection able judges, and assurance is given that be full, complete and correct. We

be full, complete and correct. We is there has been imposition and deception in book sub-scriptions, and I wish to say that no subscriber will be required to take the book when published, unless he is entirely satisfied with its appareance. It is abso-lutely necessary that subscriptions sufficient should be obtained to cover the expense, which will be consider-able.

JAMES BURTON, JR.

Conditions -This work will contain about five hundred octavo pages, printed on good paper and new type, and well bound, and will be delivered to sub-scribers at two dollars per copy, and the price will not be reduced. not be reduced.

Editors in this State who will insert this prospectus
in their paper a few weeks, shall recieve a copy of the

Any person who shall procure eight subscribers shall

Bangor, April, 1834.

Eloped,

FROM the subscriber, a young man about 19 years of age, by the name of Firz Goodin. This is to caution all persons against harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall not pay one cent of his constant.

E. M'LELLAN. tracting. Gardiner, June 4, 1834.

Notice.

COMMITTED to my custody on the 29th day of May last, by JOSEPH WILLIAMS, a chesnut colored COLT about three years old, taken from the field of Hiram Hildreth. The owner is requested to pay legal charges, and take the same way.
ISAAC DECKER, Pound Keeper.
Gardiner, June 4, 1834.

From the N. Y. Messenger and Universalist. A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Give her the living child and in no wise slay it.

1 Kings iii, 26. O spare the babe ! let not its blood

The sword of justice stain, Nor let a wretched mother's voice For mercy plead in vain. Though cradled in a stranger's arms,
And pillowed on her breast.

I'll anxicus watch thy every want, Thy infant woes beguile, hou still shall share a mother's care, If not a mother's smile.

And when to years maturer grown, And thou shalt read a mother's heart And know her tale was true. Then wilt thou shed the filial tear,

Impart the filial kiss,
And I once more shall own a son,
And taste a mother's bliss. Then spare my child! let not its blood a spare my characteristics, he sword of justice stain, let a wretched mother's voice, C. F. L. F. For mercy plead in vain.

From an English Paper.

THE WISH. Say, what would be thy first wish, If a Fairy said to thee,

Now, ask a boon; I'll grant it,
Whatever it may be."

Whatever it may be."
The first wish of thy heart, I think
May easily be told—
Confide in me—deny it not—
Thy wish would be for gold. "Oh, no-thou art mistaken-That should not be the boon-

That should not be the book
My thirst for this world's lucre
Is ever sated soon:
The only gold I prize, is such
As Industry has bought;
And gold like that from fairy's hands And gold like that from son, Would fruitlessly be sought.

"Say, what then would thy first wish be— Ambition's laurelled name— Amonton's naucied manner. The pride of popularity
The pinuacle of fame—
The pampered board of luxury,
Where crowds of menials wait—
Thy second wish would still be gold—

To furnish forth thy state.' "Ah! no-the days have long gone by, When such had been my choice; I ask not fame—far more I prize

The self-approving voice. y second not for gold-But listen to me patiently, My wishes shall be told. "Oh give me but a happy home,

To share with her I love—
Oh, let me from her path of life
Each anxious care remove—
And like the sweet days of the past, May we have 'days in store oh, give me this—and only this— I'll never ask for more."

From the New-York Mirror. MEMORY AND HOPE.

Hope is the leading-string of youth-Memory the staff of age. Yet for a long time they were at variance, and scarcely ever associated together. Memory was almost always grave, nay, sad and melancholy. She delighted in silence and repose, amid rocks and waterfalls; and whenever she raised her eyes from the ground it was only to look back over her shoulders. Hope was a smiling, dancing, rosy boy, with sparkling eyes, and it was impossible to look upon him without being inspired by his gay and sprightly Wherever he went he diffused around him gladness and joy; the eyes of the young sparkled brighter than ever at his approach; old age as it east its dim glances at the blue vault of heaven, seemed inspired with new vigor; the flowers looked more gay, the grass more green, the birds sung more cheerily, and all nature seemed to sympathize in his gladness. Memory was of mortal birth, but Hope partook of immortality.

One day they chanced to meet, and Memory reproached Hope with being a deceiver. She charged him with deluding mankind with visionary, impracticable schemes, and exciting expectations that only led to disappointment and regret; with being the ignis faluus of youth, and the scourge of old age. But Hope cast back upon her the charge of deceit, and maintained that the pictures of the past were as much exaggerated by Memory, as were the anticipations of Hope. He de-clared that she looked at objects at a great distance in the past, he in the future, and that this distance magnified every thing. make the circuit of the world,' said he, ' and try the experiment.' Memory consented reluctantly, and they went their way together.

The first person they met was a schoolboy lounging lazily along, and stopping every moment to gaze around, as if unwilling to proceed on his way. By and by he sat down and burst into tears.

'Whither so fast, my good lad,' asked

Hope, jeeringly.
'I am going to school,' replied the lad, 'to study, when I had rather a thousand times be at play, and sit on a bench with a book in my hand while I long to be sporting in the fields. But never mind, I shall be a man soon, and then I shall be as free as the air. Saving this he skipped away merrily, in the hope of soon being a man.

'It is thus you play upon the inexperience of mankind,' said Memory reproachfully. Passing onward, they met a beautiful girl, pacing slow and melancholy behind a party of gay young men and maidens, who walked arm in arm with each other, and were flirting and exchanging all those little harmless courtesies, which nature prompts on such occasions. They were all gaily dress-

ed in silks and ribbons; but the little girl had on a simple frock, a homely apron, and clumsy thicksoled shoes.
'Why don't you join yonder group,' asked Hope, 'and partake in their gaiety, my pret-

ty little girl? 'Alas!' replied she, 'they take no notice of me. They call me a child. But I shall soon be a woman, and then I shall be so happy?' Inspired by this hope, she quickened her pace, and soon was seen dancing along

merrily with the rest.
In this manner they wended their way from nation to nation, and clime to clime, until they had made the circuit of the uni-Wherever they came, they found the human race, which at this time was all young—it being not many years since the first creation of mankind—repining at the first creation of mankind—repining at the present, and looking forward to a riper age for happiness. All anticipated some future good, and Memory had scarce any thing to do but cast looks of reproach at her young companion. 'Let us return home,' said she,

beautiful bowers: to listen to the brooks that murmured a thousand times more musically: murmured a thousand times more musically:
to the birds that sung a thousand times
sweeter; and to the echoes that were far
sweeter than any I have since heard. Ah!
there is nothing on earth so enchanting as
the scenes of my earliest youth.'
Hope indulged himself in a sly, significant smile, and they proceeded on their return hame. As they journeyed but slowly

turn home. As they journeyed but slowly, many years elapsed ere they approached the spot whence they had departed. It so happened one day they met an old man, bending under the weight of years, and walking with trembling steps, leaning on his staff .-Memory at once recognized him as the youth they had seen going to school, on their first outset in the tour of the world. As they came nearer, the old man reclined on his staff, and looking at Hope, who, being immortal, was still a blithe young boy, sighed as if his heart was breaking.

'What aileth thee, old man?' asked the youth.

'What aileth me?' he replied, in a feeble, faltering voice-'what should ail me but old age. I have outlived my health and strength; have survived all that was near and dear I have seen all that I loved, or all that loved me, struck down to the earth like dead leaves in autumn, and now I stand shivering alone in the wood without roots, without branches and without verdure. I have only just enough of sensation to know that I am miserable, and the recollection of the happiness of my youthful days, when careless and full of blissful anticipations, I was a laughing, merry boy, only adds to the miseries I now

' Behold!' said Memory, 'the consequence of thy deception,' and she looked reproach-

fully at her companion.
'Behold!' replied Hope, 'the deception is practiced by thyself. Thou persuadest him that he was happy in his youth. Dost thou remember the boy we met when we first set out together, who was weeping on his way to school, and sighing to be a man?'

Memory cast down her eyes and was si-

A little way onward, they came to a miserable cottage, at the door of which was an aged woman, meanly clad and shaking with palsy. She sat all alone, her head resting on her bosom, and as the pair approached, vainly tried to raise it up to look at them. 'Good-morrow, old lady-and all happiness to you,' cried Hope gaity, and the old woman thought it was a long time since she

had heard such a cheering salutation. 'Happiness!' said she in a voice that quivered with weakness and infirmity.— 'Happiness! I have not known it since I was a little girl without care or sorrow. O, I remember those delightful days, when I thought of nothing but the present moment, nor cared for the future or the past. When I laughed and played and sung, from morning till night, and envied no one, or wished to be any other than I was. But those happy times are past, never to return. O, if I could only once more return to the days of my childhood !

The old woman sunk back on her seat, and the tears flowed from her sunken eyes. Memory again reproached her commun-ion, but he only asked her if she recollected the little girl they had met a long time ago, so miscrable because she was so who was young? Memory knew it well enough, and said not another word.

They now approached their home, and Memory was on tiptoe with the thought of once more enjoying the unequalled beauties of those scenes from which she had been so long separated. But, some how or other, it seemed they were sadly changed. Neither the grass was so green, the flowers so sweet and lovely, nor did the brooks murmur, or the birds sing half so enchantingly, as she remembered them in long time past.

Alas?' she exclaimed, 'how changed is every thing? I alone am the same.

'Every thing is the same, and thou alone art changed,' answered Hope. 'Thou hast deceived thyself in the past just as much as have deceived myself in the future.

What is it you are disputing about,' asked the old man, whom they had not observed before, though he was standing close by them. 'I have lived almost four score and ten years, and my experience may per haps enable me to decide between you.

They told him the occasion of their disagreement, and related the history of their ourney round the earth. The old man smiled, and for a few moments sat buried in thought. He then said to them:

"I too, have lived to see all the hopes of my youth turn into shadows, clouds darkness, and vanish into nothing. I, too, have survived my fortune, my triends, my children-the hilarity of youth and the bless-'And dost thou not despair?' said Memo-

'No ; I have still one hope left me.'

' And what is that ?'

'The hope of heaven!

Memory turned towards Hope, threw herself into her arms, which opened to receive her, and burst into tears, exclaiming—

'Forgive me, I have done thee injustice. Let us not again separate from each other. With all my heart,' said Hope, and they continued forever after to travel together hand and hand through the world.

ELOQUENCE IN THE WEST.

Habits of thought and style of oratory are no doubt influenced by the scenery and general features of the country, as well as by modes of education and the forms of society. Admitting the truth of this assertion, it is no wonder that the eloquence of the West is bold, energetic, magnificent. In this glorious region, mind developes earlier, and approaches the maturity of its vigor in of fresh beauty and sublimity which may be sought for in vain in older sections of the continent. Even without the highest degree of mental culture and comparatively unlettered, the mind that is admitted to con-template the scenery of the West, to range over the almost interminable prairies, or to gaze fearfully on the mountain fastnesses of the Alleghanies, or to span the ocean-like rivers, cannot but be filled, imbued, overpowered with the strange and sudden expansions of the creation around him. But yet it is not a fact that the Western mind is general sense destitute of the aids of letters It needs letters less than the tame lowland dwellers of the sea-washed sand coasts; yet while it reads the fearfully distinct impresto that delightful spot where I first drew I sion on nature's open leaved volumes, it is alful literature. Strains of masculine eloquence-thrilling as the free notes of the mountain horn, and full of the elements of passion—are the native productions of the West, as much in keeping with the scenery of the region as mind ever should be to matter, and as true to nature as the tones of a d-harp to the breath of the evening.

The opinion that may have extensively been propagated in the elder States and along the sea-board, of the intellectual inferiority of the West, was, no doubt, the effort of religious bigotry or of that jealousy which ever agitates the various portions of the community in the rivalry of influence and power;—that opinion is now dissipated like a vapor before the light of truth. great West, with sufficient energy and abili-ty to vindicate a full claim to the national lent and genius, has exhibited and still exhibits in the profession of law and the sa-cred calling of the pulpit oratory the elments of unequalled eloquence. The inquiry into what has produced this state of things is replete with instruction and interest.

In the great West the superabundance of eastern or northern and southern talent and enterprise congregates. The dull, the unaspiring, the idle never think of overpassing the cloud-capt barriers of the Alleghany .-The bold, the resolute, the ambitious leave the white cottages of New England, the sunny Savannahs of the south, and carve out their homes from the kingly forest of the fresh and untouched wilderness. What has created their eloquence? What has given it its tones of thunder-its wild soul touchng pathos?
The practice of holding religious and po-

litical meetings in the open air, extensively practiced in the West, has given a nobility to the soul of western eloquence. The dome, made by the hands of man, springing its arch towards heaven, is yet a bounded concave that must confine the soul that was made to range the skies, delightful outlet of her prison here. The camp-meeting has changed the nomenclure of the pulpit eloquence, and blended it with popular elo-quence; the two divisions of the ancient school are now but one in the religious oratory of the West.

Bryant's high perception of the sublime and beautiful of nature, as connected with and originating a grandeur of emotion, is touchingly illustrated in the following extract from his poetry :-

"The groves were God's first temples. Ere man

To bew the shaft and lay the architrave, And spread the roof above them,—ere he framed The lofty vault, to gather and roll back The sound of anthems; in the darkling wood, Amidst the cool and silence, he knelt down And offered to the Mightest, solenn thanks And supplication. For his simple heart Might not resist the sacred influences And from the gray old trunks that high in heaven That from the stilly twilight of the place, Mingled the mossy boughs, and from the sound Of the invisible breath that swayed at once All their green tops, stole o'er him, and bowed His spirit with the thoughts of boundless power And inaccessible majesty. Ah, why Should we, in the world's riper years, neglect God's anci nt sanctuaries, and adore Only among the crowd, and under roofs That our frail hands have raised. Let me, at least, Here, on the shadow of this aged wood, Offer one by non—thrice nappy if it and Acceptance to his ear."

The eloquence of the West; as contrasted with that of the East, presents many srtik-ing peculiarities. The eloquence of the East is sober, passionless, condensed, meta-physical; that of the West is free, lofty, agitating, grand, impassioned. The East is chastened down to the defiance of critical censure, sharpened to a fineness too razor-like to cleave the mountains or carve the rocks; the West defies and transcends criticism-unbosoms mighty thoughts, applies motive to the human mind as strong as the rush of a whirlwind in language varied yet strong, and if even defective, yet grand. The thoughts of the West are large. In the East a river means the brawling and foaming Merrimac, the mountain-fed Kennebec, or the poetic Connecticut; in the West the same word means the proud flow of waves too wide to roar, and tincturing half the globe in their course.-In the East a plain means a patch of earth hedged in by circumambient mountains, defended on either hand by rock and water; in the West a plai means an expanse of territory over which the sun rises and sets through a thousand successive horizons, and above whose car pet of verdure heaven spreads out half her stars. In the East a wind means the blast which wrestles with the mountain beech or maple, or plays fitfully with the fallen snow; in the West the same word means the roar ing impulse which accumulates about the head waters of the Missouri, passes a distance in which Europe and Asia might be laid out in length and breadth, and pours its vast volume of tornado in the Gulf of Mex-

If the sublimity of eastern eloquence rise to a mountain height, it is a mountain of gran ite, over whose indurated bosom the light ning might glance innocus. The sublimer heights of western eloquence are indeed mountains too, yet they are luxuriant and woody quite up to their flowering and gorgeous summits. The dash of waters is heard in the path of the avalanche, and all rude and shaggy as its gulphs and cliffs may sometimes appear, it is yet the warm, the living picture of nature's self.

In the pulpit oratory of the West there is a nearer coincidence to the style of the sa-cred volume than is heard in the eastern desks. The grand poetic touches of inspiration are blended with the strong colours of nature in such proportions that the entire painting presents the appearance of an ancient painting over which the lapse of centuries has had no power to save to brighten and purify. [Western Methodist.

Thrilling Story.—An extraordinary story is told by Captain Wallace, of a lover and his mistress, who were saved from the jaws of a shark :- A transport, with a part of a regiment on board, was sailing with a gentle breeze along the coast of Coluny; one of the officers was leaning over the poop railing, conversing with a young lady who had inspired him with the tender passion. The fair was in the cabin in the act of handing a paper to her lover, when, overreaching herelf, she fell into the sea, and supported by her clothes, drifted astern ; the officer lost no time in plunging in after her, and upheld her by one arm. The sails were quickly backed, the ship lay to, and preparations were made to lower a boat, when, to the

my breath. I long to repose among its | so not without the tones of varied and use- | dismay of all on board, a large shark appeared under the keel of the vessel, and gliding towards his victims; a shout of terror from the agonized spectators called the attention of the officer to the approaching danger; he saw the monster's fearful length near him he made a desperate effort, plunged and splashed the water so as to frighten the hark, who turned and dived out of his sight. The current had now carried the officer and the lady close to the vessel, when the shark appeared the second time, and was in the act turning on his back to seize one of the hapless pair, when a private of the officer's company, who was standing in the hammock nettings, jumped fearlessly overboard with a bayonet in his hand which he plunged into the back of the shark, which instantly disappearing, the three were released from their perilous situation.

[From Familiar Letters on Public Characters.] GENERAL KNOX.

"Henry Knox was a bookseller, and bookbinder, at Boston, when the war began, at which time he was about twenty-five years old. He had been captain of a grenadier company, and was a volunteer at Bunker Hill battle. He met Washington at Cambridge, in 1776; and was immediately made chief of artillery, in which relation he continued during the war, and always near head quarters. He served throughout the war, and left the service with the rank of Major General. When he resigned the office of Secretary, at the close of 1794, he removed to Boston, and for some years afterwards resided there. He was a large, full man, above middle stature; his lower limbs inclined a very little outward, so that in walking his feet were nearly parallel. His hair was short in front, standing up and powdered, and queued. His forehead was low, his face large and full below; his eyes rather small, gray and brilliant. The expression of his face altogether, was a very fine one.

"When moving along the street, he had an air of grandeur, and self-complacency, but it wounded no man's self-love. He carried a large cane, not to aid his step, but usually under his arm; and sometimes, when he happened to stop and engage in conversation with his accustomed ardour, his cane was used to flourish with, in aid of his eloquence. He was usually dressed in black. In the summer he commonly carried his light silk hat in his hand, when walking in the shade. His left hand had been mutilated, and a part of it was gone. He wore a black silk handkerchief, wrapt around it, from which the thumb and forefinger appeared. When engaged in conversation he used to unwind and replace this handkerchief, but

not so as to show his disfigured hand.
"When thinking, he looked like one of his own heavy pieces, which would surely do execution when discharged; when speaking his face had a noble expression, and was capable of displaying the most benignant feeling. This was the true character. His voice was strong, and no one This was the true character of his could hear it without feeling that it had been accustomed to command. The mind of Knox was powerful, rapid, and decisive, and he could employ it continuously, and effectsocial, and no man better enjoyed a hearty laugh. ively. His natural propensity was highly

"He had a brilliant imagination, and no less brilliant mode of expression. His con-ceptions of the power and glory of the Crentor of the universe, were of an exalted character. That he might give scope to this sentiment, he chose the summit of Blue Hill, that he might there witness the great solar eclipse of June 16, 1806. His expression, at the decline of light, in the moment of almost total darkness, and on the effulgence of the returning beams of the sun, were worthy of the occasion, and of his own glorious The immortality of the soul was not with him a matter of induction, but a sentiment, or fact, no more to be questioned, than his own earthly existence. He said that he had through life, left his bed at the dawn, and had always been a cheerful happy man. "His noble hospitality, and exuberant generosity, and too confident a calculation on the productiveness of sales of extensive tracts of lands in Maine, led him into some embarrassments, towards the close of his life. His life ended at the splendid mansion which he erected in Thomaston, in Maine,

in the year of 1806, from an unforunate ac-

cident, in the 56th year of his age." A Letter from Lafayette .- One of our fellow citizens has received a letter from General Lafayette, dated April 14th. We are happy to say that his health is gradually improving, and that he has hopes of soon being able to leave the house. The letter a long one, is in his own hand-writing, whereas the same correspondent lately received one written by his Secretary, in consequence of the General's inability to hold the pen. On the subject of the late disturbances, he says-"The French papers of different opinions will inform you that the liberties and quiet of this country are in an unsettled situation. The anti-association bill could not but have a bad effect. The mechanics and the regiments of the line have been fighting for the last four days at Lyons. It is said that the insurrection is vanquished. A handful of discontented people have appeared in arms last night and this morning at Paris. They have been overpowered by an immense su periority of force, not without much bloodshed, although not equal by far to that of the affair of Lyons. It appears that illiberal bills and measures are now preparing at Court. I am not sure that the troubles at Lyons are so entirely settled as government tells us."—N. Y. Evening Post.

Fifteen or twenty cases of small pox occurred in Providence on Tuesday, but the most efficient means have been adopted to prevent an extension of the contagion.

The New Orleans Advertiser of the 5th inst. says that a gentleman of the highest respectability, of large family connexions, and a director of a bank, has disappeared, and it is discovered, for a long time past, he has been committing forgeries to a vast a-mount. These forgeries were committed on the Consolidated Association Bank.

Wisdom that is gained by experience, is dearly bought-but it is salutary. That which is derived from precept, may possess equal intrinsic value, but it is comparatively fleeting. He who has been gored by a mad bull, will remember it longer than if he had read the description of such an encounter in a book, and in reference to another.

THE TICONIC, Capt. JOSEPH FLITNER, Jr.

HAVING been put WATERVILLE and BATH.

Leave WATERVILLE every Monday, Wedness and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

Leave BATH every Tuesday, Thursday and surday morning at 7 o'clock.

From Waterville to Augusta,

"" Hallowell,

" Gardiner,

" Richmond, " Richard Bath,

Intermediate places in proportion, 2 00

Under the water is too low for the Ticonic to go to BATH on the same days above specified and at the same rates of fare.

Leave AUGUSTA at 11 o'clock A. M.

BATH at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Freight taken at the usual rates. Apply to the Captain on board, or to J. R. PHILBRICK, Wo. Hallowell—A. T. PERKINS, Gardiner—John Els.

LIOT, Bath. Gardiner, May 7, 1834.

New Spring Goods. ROBERT WILLIAMSON.

Tailor and Draper. W OULD inform his friends and customers that has just received from Beston, a new and extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vedings, Trimmings, &c.

ings, Trimmings, &c.

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—
BROADCLOTHS—Ellick, Blue, Brown, Olim
Green, Adelaide, Oxford and other mixed colors,
CASSIMERES—Black, Blue, Diagonal, a new or CASSIMERES—Ducks, Bale, Diagonal, a new at ticle, Lavender, Drab, Gray and Stripped. VESTINGS—a large variety of new and fashional

patterns.

SUMMER GOODS—a general assortment of this goods selected with great care.

TRIMMINGS—An extensive variety selected with TRIMMINGS—An extensive variety selected with particularly reference to customers.

Ready Made Clothing—Of all kinds constant on band and furnished at the lowest prices.

G-CLOTHS made up at the shortest notice and

the neatest and most fashionable manner. Order faithfully and promptly executed.

N. B. All the above articles will be sold at the low. est prices for Cash or short credit.
Gardiner, April 17, 1834.

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at Public AKEN on execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 16th day of Jane next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at E. McLellan's tavern in Gardiner all the right, title, and intensive which Exoca Dill, Jr. has of redeeming 48 34 acres of land situated in said Gardin now occupied and improved by said Dill.

E. MARSHALL Dep. Sh'ff.
Gardiner, May 14, 1824.

Universalist Books.

L IFE of Murray.
Streeter's Hymn Book.
Eternal Hell Torments Overthrown. Familiar Conversations by Rev. R. Streeter For sale by Wm. PALMER.

To the Afflicted.

For sale, Dr. Holmes' Dulcified Vegetable Compound and Deobstruent Pills. A SAFE, and efficient medicine for all those lab-ing under diseases of the Lungs, such as Cough Catarrhs, Croup, Asthma, inflammations of the muc

Catarras, Croup, Asthma, inflammations of the more membranes of the throat, and organs of the chest.—
This medicine has been singularly powerful in cases bleeding from the Langs, and as a preventative of Consumption. It is purely a vegetable composition, principally of native plants, and acts as a gentle stimular of the digestive organs and as a corrector of the impurity of the blood and fluids necessary to good and perfect health. Hence it has been found executions as fect health. Hence it has been found exceedingly uable in cases of general debility: also in Liver coplaints, such as Jaundice, Rheumatism, as well as the disorders peculiar to females. It is prepared and put up in the nicest manner by the inventor. E. HOLMES, M. D. who was first led to its use by ascer-taining its efficacy upon himself in cough, spitting blood, and pain in the chest, and it has since been administered to hundreds with unparallelled success Each bottle is accompanied by a box of pills ended in a pamphlet giving directions for its use-also

tificates as to efficacy, &c. 20 Price \$1-50.

Apply to S. O. BRADSTREET & CO. Agent
Gardiner, who are constantly supplied with the Net-

8 8 8 8 JAUNDICE BITTERS. Positive or no Pay. ...

DENNISON'S EITTERS of legitimate emanating from no less a pers mage than to Dr. Lettsome of London, and have been in so operation in this country for more than twenty-fivers. It is a spring medicine, which yields all its virtues to boiling water.

The Jaundice is discovered by want of appetite, continues to the second of the secon

tiveness, oppression and dulness; at times an irrestable propensity to sleep, and at others to great wat foliness; a yellowness is by degrees diffused over complexion, tinges the urine, and the whole of the fi are infected with bilions secretions, and in pr patrefaction; in these cases it either degenerates dropsy or ends in apoplexy—to remove these up ant, and in some cases alarming sensations, Demis Bitters are the best medicine which can possibly sorted to; they prove the case of the best medicine which is not the best medicine sorted to; they possess one property which is no mon to similar remedies, all or nearly all their qu may be extracted by a vinous or even a watery This medicine is particularly serviceable in his costiveness, and to an oppressed and weak stomac is the most natural vermifuge, and may be give is the most natural vermifuge, and may be good be children, with the greatest safe, y and effect; it is fully warm and jungently aromatic, expels wind easiest manner, without inflaming the lowels; it tremely serviceable in all sensons, especially on the proach of warm weather, when by the use of this edy the stomach is fortified, digestion promoted, free perspiration produced. It is singularly service Decease, by giving tone to the solids, enriching in Dropsy, by giving tone to the solids, enriching blood and invigorating the whole system.

Persons leading sedentary, inactive lives, are most spect to these complaints; all therefore in such a site of the second seco

would act wisely by securing a continuance of he means of this generous stomachic, as well as epand bon-vivants, who wish for a delicious and depreparative for the appetite, the best companion of these bitters.

These bitters are sold wholesale and retail—and for exportation, by the proprietor in London, and I G. COOK, Augusta, his sole general agent for State of Maine. The proprietor assures the part of that in future all directions which have not the situation of the state of the sta that in future all directions ture of his general Agent in Augusta, are consture for sale by B. SHAW & CO. Gardiner, Mc.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

, and

Mr. F. G. Cook—Sir, I have made a fair trial of Dennison's Jaundice Bitters, which I purchased of yet a few weeks since, and can now, with safety, cheering by recommend them to all those troubled with the Jaundice complaints, as a safe and efficiency matricine. ly recommend them to all those troumend medicine. dice complaints, as a safe and efficacious medicine. R. W. E. BROWN.

Mr. F. G. Cook: Dear Sir, I have used you. Dear Mr. F. G. Cook:—Dear Sir, I have used you! Arenison's Jaundice Bitters for the last three weeks, and find myself so much relieved that I caunet refrain from expressing my gratitude to you, and shall recommend them to all my friends as a safe and sure medicine in all Jaundice complaints. Yours, sincerely grateful.

Augusta, April 25th, 1824.

Augusta, April 25th, 1834.